

FUTURE OF FIJI

Dr. Guppy Writes of the Efforts
to Save the Natives.

WHY THE ENGLISHMEN FAILED

Communism Must Be Stopped,
Perhaps a Dual Government.
Missionary and Native.

The Fiji of pre-annexation times and the Fiji of today are in many respects very different. In the old times a fine healthy native population filled the islands. There was of course no general system of government; but "the world went very well then" in spite of that. Now we have a population diminished by nearly half and decreasing rapidly from year to year, a population extensively diseased, indolent and lazy. The difference, however, is not due to annexation in itself but to the mistaken ideas of philanthropy that actuated the founders of the colony. The Fijian became a gentleman at large, and from the difficulties connected with obtaining labor ruin entered into the homes of almost all the white settlers.

However, here I am receiving the hospitality of those men who if they had been permitted would have made Fiji. Their life is a very isolated one. Levuka is the center of the world to them, but many of them do not visit it for years, and their wives often not at all. The method of communication by means of six or seven ton cutters is very miserable. I spent three days on board one of these little craft. She was laden with copra and in charge of the cockroaches, and a more miserable time I have never passed. The insect life below deck kept one above deck, and when it was not raining, it was either blowing hard or there was a dead calm with the sun shining fiercely overhead. "Steamer day" is not an institution here, and there is no Mauna Loa with its genial captain to bring one into contact with the world outside. Everything is Melanesian in its sombreness and its gloom, and even the white man is affected and becomes moody in his ways. In spite of all this, Fiji is a land of wealth for the naturalist, and he can traverse every region and scale all the mountain-tops without any personal risks whatever.

Yet in many respects this little British colony is a land of contradictions. It is a land where the strenuous efforts of the Government to preserve the native population have resulted in their rapid decrease. It is a country where morality belonged only to the pre-European age, where Wesleyanism passes as the religion of our Queen, where the most expensive method of obtaining anything is to get it for nothing, a tropical region where rheumatic complaints are frequent, and lastly a land where the white man is neither happy nor at home.

Never, I imagine, was there a more honest endeavor made to preserve an aboriginal people than in the instance of these islands of Fiji. When the group was placed under British rule about a quarter of a century ago, a band of earnest men guided by the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, devoted themselves heart and soul to this end. They applied themselves even too sternly to the work and "Let the Fijians live, although the white men perish" was the practical meaning of their cry. And indeed but few of those who leave the mail-boat for an hour or two at Suva are acquainted with the chief reason why this little country is full of interest to the student of mankind. To most it may appear but a land of sombre hues, sombre in its skies and in the forests that clothe its mountain slopes, and sombre also in its people. To the student, it is the scene of a great experiment, the success of which would have won the world's applause. Yet when he looks for the results, he finds a rapidly decaying native race; whilst a small number of disheartened white men alone represents the large foreign population that were settled in Fiji in the good old days. Overshadowing all is the new sugar industry backed by its 11,000 Indian coolies, and as he takes this all in at a glance and gives a glimpse into the future, the failure of what is usually termed "the native policy" becomes to him but too apparent. Fiji has been the scene of a great experiment and of a grave mistake.

One of the principal causes of the break down is rather curious, and it is one that is likely to make us feel very wise after the event. The Fijian is not given to abstraction. His ideas of morality are very concrete or matter of fact. It was supposed that when a civilized government removed the physical impediments that preserved the moral salubrity of Fijian society in the old time, they would be able to rely on the abstract ideas of right and wrong, or rather of "meum" or "tuum," which the Fijian would acquire from his contact with the influences of civilization. In other words, during the old days when club-law prevailed, conjugal infidelity and other

similar indiscretions were avoided through the influence of fear. When there was no longer any risk of being knocked on the head or being poisoned, the highly moral atmosphere in which the Fijian lived melted away and all the best efforts of the missionaries and of the magistrate could not restore it. The statistician in recording the diminution in the population noted the falling off in the number of marriages and the small size of the families and found in them sufficient token of the decrease in the census.

There are of course very different lines of policy open to the Government. They may let things "slide," the result of which will be the disappearance, within a couple of generations, of the aborigines, whilst the Indian coolies in their tens of thousands will with the sugar-planters possess the lands. They may drop the native policy altogether and gradually place white men in the room of the chiefs. They would then be happily quit of that wretched system of the Lala, purely Melanesian in its nature, which gives a chief a large share in the belongings and persons of his people, and which strikes at the root of all individual efforts of improvement. The Fijian should be induced to learn a trade and to save as well as make money, things quite beyond his reach now, since that which his chief leaves untouched his affectionate relatives walk off with. The system of communism is deeply rooted in the lives of the people, and yet all this would have to be eradicated at the commencement. Such a change in the method of dealing with the natives would probably be ushered in by uprisings and disturbances. A single rebellious chief would be compelled to navigate a very stormy sea before they arrived at the haven.

There is another road open to the rulers of this colony, and that is to hand the native population over to the missionaries, or, in other words, to establish a theocracy where though the chief may be the head the missionary will pull the wires. It may be urged that this would bring about a dual form of government, but there is sufficient duality in the present administration of the laws affecting the coolie and the native. This policy is not so impracticable as it may at first appear. In the only island in the Pacific where the aborigines have markedly increased since their contact with the white man, the government is essentially theocratic. The Fathers of the Society of Mary are the practical rulers of Wallis Island, and although there are a native King and a French President, the former is guided by the priest, whilst the latter finds his position a sinecure except in the matter of imposing taxes on the white traders. In Fiji all measures tending to limit the freedom of action of the missionaries should be rescinded, and both for Wesleyan and Roman Catholic there should be a fair field and no favor. They might receive half of the revenue arising from the native taxes, and indeed the collecting of this tax might be imposed upon them. This appears to be the only way of preserving the Fijian people; but whether such a system would work smoothly side by side with that concerned with the sugar industry and the Indian coolie is a problem that must be left to the future.

Yet it is very easy for an outsider like myself to sit down and prescribe remedies, all of which are very difficult to put into operation. At present one roams over these islands noting the sites of abandoned towns and villages and wondering whether the Fijians are going the way of all their kin. Had I been a cartoonist, it would be possible to make a suggestive picture illustrating the situation. In the foreground would be a dying Fijian, with a Wesleyan minister and a Catholic priest bending over him on either side. Near by, and looking sadly on, would stand the little group of refined English gentlemen whose reputation was staked on the native policy. Keeping aloof, we would observe, a small number of white settlers, broken in fortune and spirits, whose sufferings may perhaps excuse their scowls. Towering over all in Herculean dimensions would raise the form of the Indian coolie backed by all the paraphernalia of the sugar mill. Whilst beneath the picture would be the inscription: "Malua," or "The By-and-by."

H. B. GUPPY, M. R.
February 27, 1898: BANUA LEVA, FIJI.

CHINESE CRUISER.

A War Vessel Lost and About 100 Men Drowned.

The Chinese cruiser Fu-Ching was wrecked just outside the harbor of Port Arthur on June 9th. The entire crew of 120 men, with the exception of the chief officers and three sailors perished in the waves.

The vessel arrived off the harbor of Port Arthur at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 8th, but could not enter, on account of the fog. She anchored outside, and that night a storm arose, which increased in violence the following day. The vessel dragged her anchor and headed for the shore. Wind and waves threw her broadside on to the beach, and then immense combers curled completely over her. A great number of people gathered on the beach, and lifelines were fired to the ship by rockets. The terrified crew did not know what to do with the lines, never before having used them. They were finally made to understand their use. Several of the crew attempted to make one of the lines fast, but they were washed overboard. This so frightened the others that they clung to the rigging until they were washed off and drowned. Two Chinese cruisers were in port at the time, but no effort was made by them to save the drowning men. The Fu-Ching fell on her starboard side and left her deck open to the waves. By noon on June 9th she was a hopeless wreck.

MORE WEDDINGS

Maui People See Two Before End of Month.

Luuau and Ball for John Richardson. Funds Being Collected for Armenian School.

MAUI, Aug. 8.—Preparations are being made by members of the Aloha Aina of Waikuku, for receiving John Richardson on his return to Maui next Wednesday. A luau and ball are on the program.

During the week invitations were issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming, of Grove Ranch, Makawao, to the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Wilson, to Mr. William Scott Nicoll, of Hamakua-poko. The ceremony will take place at 3 p. m. Thursday next at Grove Ranch, and will be performed by Dr. E. G. Beckwith.

Another Makawao wedding will occur at Hauku on the 20th, when Mr. Mackay, of Ewa, will be married to Miss May Baldwin, the daughter of Mr. D. D. Baldwin, of Akole, Haiku.

Miss Esther Lyman, of Hilo, is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. O. Allen, of Hamakua-poko. Miss Ellen Lyman, of the same town, is visiting in Waikuku.

Miss Alexander, the new principal of Maunaloa Seminary, arrived in Makawao during the week. The teaching force of the Seminary will number six teachers instead of five the coming season. Miss Simpson, the music teacher, of Maunaloa, is delighted at the recent acquisition of a new piano by the institution.

J. J. Hair has taken temporary charge of the Kalahele section of Hamakua-poko plantation, vice J. R. Higby, who recently returned to accept an important position on the new Kalahele plantation.

The "big" luau given at Kamale, Kula, by S. Ahini, during July 21st, was in honor of the seventy-first birthday of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harnstad, of Makawao, will soon remove to Hanalei.

Priest George and Deacon Simon have been quite successful in soliciting subscriptions on Maui during the week. They are collecting money to build a new church and school house in Armenia.

They have letters of commendation from Bishop Willis, the Rev. W. Auld and others.

The Kokomo farmers have raised a large crop of grapes the present season. The Nahu farmers are having almost too much rain. It showers there morning and evening.

The brig Larkine, McLeod master, departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar. During the same evening the schooner Mr. Jarvis left for San Francisco, and his son intends to plant coffee on Hawaii, and Mr. Prince, of San Francisco, who visits the islands for his health.

The weather is generally warm and dry. A shower last night in Waikuku.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Replies in House on Subject of Dewey Gunners.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying in the House of Commons today to Thomas Gibson Bolles, Conservative member for Kings Lynn, who asked whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunningham-Graham, a former member of Parliament, in a letter to the St. James Gazette, saying the excellent gunnery shown by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that most of the gunners were Englishmen, decoyed from the British-Chinese squadron by promises of \$500, monthly, said no one at the Admiralty had heard such a rumor.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen said: "I may add with reference to the alleged enlistment of Signalman Matthews lately court-martialed at Devonport for theft of a signal book of the commander of the United States steamship Somers, that I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attaché, in which he writes: 'That any officer of the United States Navy would induce a man of a friendly power to desert, I distinctly deny, and in nearly thirty years of service I have never known a deserter from a foreign service knowingly enlisted in my country's service. Foreign trained men are not regarded favorably in the United States Navy, and for several years a law existed formally forbidding the enlistment of any but American citizens or aliens who had already taken steps to become naturalized.'"

Commissioners of Agriculture.

Minister King, E. W. Jordan, Allen Herbert, T. J. King and Wray Taylor were present at the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Agriculture held yesterday morning. G. H. Moore was appointed forester of the Nuuanu Valley station.

Whalers.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—Rev. L. O. Stricker, an Anglican missionary, engaged among the Eskimo, writes to a friend here stating that of the eleven whaling ships that left the Arctic for the west last fall, only three managed to get out. The others were caught in the ice and had to be abandoned. Four men were lost in trying to reach land.

No More Kissing.

It has hitherto been the custom of the children attending the public schools in Austria and Hungary to kiss the hands of their teachers on arrival and departure. This has now been forbidden by a ukase just issued by the Imperial Board of Education, which bases its decision on a declaration of the Sanitary Council, to the effect that

kissing is a dangerous proceeding and should not be practiced when not absolutely necessary.

HAMILTON IS HELD.

Ruling of Chief Justice In the Jurisdiction Case.

Chief Justice Judd decided in the W. D. Hamilton case Saturday morning that the Hawaiian courts have full authority and power until such time as they are formally dissolved or incorporated by the United States.

The hearing consisted of the reading of the application for a writ of habeas corpus, or the briefs filed by Attorneys for petitioner, Minister Cooper, the first witness, stated that the Hawaiian Government had been officially notified of the passage of the Newlands resolution. The formal consummation of annexation would take place next Friday.

The Chief Justice, at the conclusion of the hearing, announced the following decision:

"There has got to be some law in this country notwithstanding the fact that the Newlands Resolution was passed by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President last July. And I believe and am of the opinion and so hold that the sovereignty of the United States has not yet been exercised in this country. There has been nothing public done by the United States through its representatives, military, naval or diplomatic, and until that has been done there can be no question raised as to the validity of proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States in regard to Hamilton."

Having held that way I do not deem it essential to go into the further question as to whether these proceedings are in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

If the Hawaiian laws remain in full force and effect, as I think they do, and if they do, then it is idle to go into the issue as to whether or not the indictment found by the Judge is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and decline to go into that question.

After the flag raising the attorneys for Hamilton will again apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the general ground that a prisoner may not be tried in one court for an offense committed in another.

BY BALLOON.

Skaguay to Dawson Is a Trip Scheduled.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 26.—Leaving Vancouver today and to be in Dawson a week from tomorrow, is the intention of the party of French balloonists, headed by Dr. Terwagne, who left for Skaguay by the Rosalie yesterday afternoon. In five days from now they will reach the metropolis of the Klondike, and leaving a day or two for unpacking the balloon and getting under way they think that they can perform the record trip in the time named. They are all experienced aeronauts, having made trips from Paris to Hamburg and between other European points before. Getting once under way they argue that it will be an easy trip to Dawson, barring accidents.

From 10 to 20 hours from the time Skaguay is left behind, sending messages by carrier pigeons has been talked of, but this is far and away ahead of that for convenience of travel. The Frenchmen will look for Andree, as well as make investigations regarding the gold of the Klondike, and will return here probably in a couple of months.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Parish for Americans With King Street Home.

It has been stated in this paper that the Catholic Mission has received a very large offer for the premises at the corner of Fort and Betanuku. It was also mentioned that there was thought, at this time of selling. Bishop Robert and his immediate counselors, as well as a large portion of the parish membership take kindly to the idea of disposing of the old church home. The fountain in the lot of the Cathedral marks the spot on which the mission began. The work has grown to very large proportions throughout the group. There is little probability that present sentiment will change and it will be many years before the cathedral site has business blocks.

There is on foot a movement for the establishment of a church for Americans. This is in embryo yet, but the step will be hastened by the prospect of a very large increase in the number of communicants who have been accustomed to receive the sacraments in the United States and who find themselves in strange surroundings in the Cathedral, always overcrowded with Portuguese and natives.

The new church suggested that is now under consideration is that the building shall be in the cemetery on King street. The plan talked of is that the spot shall be selected and that all interested in graves that may be on the building site be given the privilege of having their graves removed without expense. One of the priests points to the practice in European countries of having graves removed under the church and believes that the people here would not be averse to the idea.

It is expected that within a few months the project of having a home on King street for an American parish will take definite form. The congregation will be expected to support the church.

A Visiting Bishop.

Among the through passengers by the Warrimoo was the English bishop, Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Goulburn, Australia, accompanied by his wife. They are on their way home after an extended vacation in England. Bishop Chalmers attended service at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and also was shown over the Priory school for girls. The Bishop asked many questions about church affairs here and from what an Advertiser representative gleaned he does not think that church matters here are in a satisfactory condition.

Waterfront Fatality.

Kamoa, a native driver for Peck & Co., was killed at the collier Semino on Fort street wharf Saturday morning. He approached too close to the pile upon which the vessel was discharging and was struck in the back of the neck by a huge lump of coal, dying instantly.

Kodak fiends and sightseers surrounded the little white city all of Sunday. The camp routine began with setting up exercises at 5:30 in the morning.

THE ISLAND FORT

Large Garrison to Be Established Here at Once.

Col. Barber and the First New York. Looking for a Site—Artillery and Engineers Coming.

Col. Thomas H. Barber, commander of the First Regiment New York Volunteers and also head of the garrison which will be stationed at Honolulu, is quartered at the Hawaiian hotel. He is a fine looking soldier and a most pleasant acquaintance. Col. Barber is a West Point graduate. He has been inspector general of the New York National Guard and colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of that State. He is noted as one of the most efficient soldiers in the country.

Since his arrival Col. Barber has spent his spare hours driving about the city and seeing the sights. He was out Saturday afternoon with Dr. H. W. Howard, of the Red Cross hospital, and again yesterday with some of his own officers in carriages. Col. Barber has taken the opportunity thus afforded to examine various tracts of land near the city available for camp purposes and has made diligent inquiries of owners of outside properties.

As for a camp location no conclusion has yet been reached. Colonel Barber said he would not try to secure a level tract, the conformation of the land making an ideal drill ground of any great size quite hard to find. He will select a level place for the immediate camp and do the best possible for drill grounds. On the camp grounds will be erected at once a barracks, an immense one story building, to accommodate 2,500 men. In its construction there will be a special eye to comfort in this tropical climate, and complete sanitary arrangements. The camp will be directly connected with the water mains of the city if possible, and artesian wells of its own. Up to now nothing had been done, but work on the building will likely begin before the week is out. It is the idea of the commander to employ Hawaiian workmen as far as possible on the barracks.

The business of the commissary department of the garrison is also still in an indefinite shape. Capt. Lydig is here with three clerks and will outline the work during the next two or three days. He will have a substantial and comfortable mess hall at the garrison and probably a depot in town. While some of the supplies will be shipped from the factories in the States, the bulk of it, such as fresh meats, vegetables, fruit, etc., will be purchased here.

Col. Barber will have about 2,500 men in his garrison. His own regiment numbers over 1,200. The engineers detailed to Honolulu number 200 men. The 1st Battalion of California heavy artillery, numbered slightly over 400 men, has been brought to this garrison. The officers will be quite a little city. The officers of the garrison will have suitable quarters at the camp.

As yet Col. Barber has nothing to do with the National Guard of Hawaii. He expects to be appointed Brigadier General in the near future, and most likely will be, in which event the First Regiment in Honolulu will probably be assigned to his brigade. In his career for the present after the flag raising, however, the N. G. H. will exist in the capacity of territorial militia, out of service. Col. Barber's personal desire, as expressed yesterday, would be to master the First Regiment in as a compliment. In this event it would likely remain as now and still have the honor of an "active service" record.

These opinions or suggestions of Col. Barber are by no means official and must not be so regarded. It has received no instruction from Washington as to the future status of Hawaii's warriors. Col. Barber expects the New York regiment to arrive about next Sunday at the Larkine, North Fork and Charles Nelson, three steam schooners. It is not a fact, as reported in San Francisco papers, that the New Yorkers were averse to coming to Honolulu. At first they were exceedingly anxious to see fighting in Manila, but with peace prospects in view they early became reconciled to duty in these islands. Col. Barber believes his men will be more than pleased with Honolulu and will never regret the assignment.

Seven Were Left.

Two more boys in blue, left over by the last transports, have turned up. This makes seven in all. The men are from the Fourth Cavalry, Third Artillery and Sixth Artillery. They have been quartered at the Sailor's Home by Consul Haywood and will proceed to Manila by the St. Paul. All of the men state that they are anxious to go on and were left on account of not being told when the transports would sail.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in group and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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STATEMENT

OF THE

Bank of Hawaii,

Limited.

Section 14 of the Banking Laws of 1881 requires that on the last Monday of July in every year, Banks must make a statement of their affairs as of the first day of July.

The following is the statement of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, on the First day of July, 1898:

The Capital of the Company is \$400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$100 each. The number of shares issued is 4,000. Assessments to the amount of seventy-five dollars per share have been made, under which the sum of \$300,000 has been received.

LIABILITIES JULY 1st, 1898.

Capital Stock paid in	\$300,000.00
Debts owing to sundry persons	14,820.91
Deposits	27,247.68
Sundry Credits	\$8,754.96
	\$600,943.55

ASSETS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	\$281,172.78
Cash in hand	105,361.55
Other Securities	214,409.12
	\$600,943.55

C. H. COOKE, Cashier.

We certify to the correctness of this statement.

GEORGE R. CARTER.

Auditor.

P. A. JONES.

J. A. McCANDLESS.

T. MAY.

Directors.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu, ss.

P. C. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the matters and things set forth above are true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1898.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
1888-31T 4980-1w Notary Public.

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